AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 28, NUMBER 18 WASHINGTON, D. C. JANUARY 26, 1959

Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

BILLS, BILLS, BILLS

The 86th Congress has been in session less than a month, but thousands of legislative proposals have already been introduced in the Senate and the House. These bills range from proposals to increase certain taxes to statehood for Hawaii. The Hawaiian statehood bill, incidentally, was numbered 50 in the hope that the Pacific territory will become our 50th state this year.

SWISS WOMEN VOTE

Women are gaining voting rights in Europe's last main stronghold of all-male rule—Switzerland. Not long ago, women in the Swiss city of Basel won the right to vote in local elections. An effort is under way to grant full balloting privileges to feminine citizens throughout Switzerland.

REDS IN THE RED

When the communists lost most of their seats in France's Parliament late last year, they also lost an important source of funds. The number of Red legislators, who are required to hand over a large part of their $700-a-month pay to the Communist Party, declined from 145 to 10 as a result of the balloting. Hence, the French communists now have much less money than before to finance their drive to overthrow the Paris government.

MOVING AMERICANS

At least 1 out of every 10 residents in each state of the Union is a newcomer who hails from another state, says the U. S. Census Bureau. In fact, for the nation as a whole, some 35,000,000 persons moved last year. Only half of these moved across state lines, however.

NEHRU AND THE REDS

India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru is under bitter communist attack for his recent sharp criticisms of Red aims. The Indian leader denounced communism as a "creed of violence that encourages a certain evil tendency."

Supporters of Nehru say that his latest anti-communist statements show again that he is a staunch believer in democratic ways of life even though he occasionally comments favorably on some Soviet global policies and criticizes some of ours.

CROWDED DEMOCRATS

Democratic U. S. senators don't have much elbowroom during the current session of Congress because 64 of them are crowded into their party's side of the Senate chamber. Republican senators, meanwhile, have room to spare for there are only 34 GOP members on that side of the Senate. The center aisle dividing the 2 parties stays put regardless of how the membership is distributed between the 2 parties.

EAGLE LION FILMS

IF MAN LANDS by rocket on moon, scene might look something like this

Science and Uncle Sam

Should Our Nation Establish a Special Cabinet-rank Agency To Supervise U. S. Research Activities?

A RECENT official report gives impressive facts and figures about the U. S. government's role in science. This year, says the President's Science Advisory Committee, "federal money will pay for about one-half of all the scientific research, engineering, and development" carried out in America. Federal spending for such purposes is now over 5 billion dollars annually. This is more than the *entire government* spent in any normal peacetime year prior to 1934.

The President's committee remarks that our government is promoting scientific work on all sorts of problems ranging from the development of intercontinental rockets to the treatment of mental illness and cancer.

Is most of the federally financed research work actually performed by government employes?

No. Most of it is handled by private corporations, by universities, or by other non-federal groups working under contract with U. S. agencies.

The Shippingport Atomic Power Station near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, furnishes a good example of such cooperation. This enterprise—America's first large commercial atomic-electric plant—is operated by the Duquesne Light Company, a private firm. It is jointly owned by that company and the federal government. The nuclear equipment for Shippingport was built by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, under contract with the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Through the construction and operation of this plant, which helps furnish electricity for Pittsburgh, American scientists and engineers have learned many facts which they can use in planning future atomic power stations.

Some of the principal government agencies now involved in scientific work are as follows:

- *Atomic Energy Commission (AEC).* Unsettled world conditions have forced this body to concentrate heavily on the development of new and more effective nuclear weapons. But, as we have noted, the AEC also deals with research on peacetime projects—such as atomic-electric plants and the use of nuclear materials for treatment of disease.
- *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW).* Various agencies in this department conduct studies aimed at protecting or improving the health of our people. The National Institutes of Health, for example, operate a big research center on the out-

(Concluded on page 2)

Is Gamal Nasser Looking to West?

Ruler of Both Egypt and Syria Seems to Want New Ties With Democracies

GAMAL Abdel Nasser, hot-headed President of the Egyptian-Syrian United Arab Republic (UAR), seems to be softening his tone toward the western world's democracies—which he has often denounced in the past. It is too early to be certain of this, however, for the 41-year-old Egyptian has frequently changed his mind on policies during the 6½ years he has held governing power.

Nevertheless, Nasser's actions in the past few weeks may be of great significance. He has, says *The New York Times*, been drawing away from communist cooperation and turning toward the western world. *The Christian Science Monitor* correspondent in Egypt agrees with the *Times*, but he warns that Nasser has taken only a "cautious step" in this direction, and that the road ahead is "still rocky."

Here are some reasons given to explain a possible change of attitude on the part of President Nasser:

1. The UAR ruler has not been able to get from Russia enough of the goods and technical help he requires to build a better life for his wretchedly poor people. He has not been able to carry out many improvements he promised 6½ years ago, although he has made a little progress along this line. He needs goods, technical assistance, and loans from the western nations to move ahead with his plans.

2. Nasser worries about growing communist strength in Iraq and other parts of the Middle East. Red power in the African-Asian region could end his dream of becoming leader of the entire Arab-Moslem world.

Here are some of the steps that Nasser has taken recently, and which some newsmen see as signs of changing policy:

1. **At home,** he has ordered a new general drive against communists within his UAR. He has jailed hundreds of Reds. He has closed printing plants from which communist propaganda pamphlets were being spread.

2. **With Italy,** Nasser has made important new trade agreements. His country's chief export is cotton, and the Italians have agreed to buy more of this product from the United Arab Republic. With the money thus earned, the UAR will purchase some wheat from Italy. The Italians may also invest in UAR industry, and help with technical advice on agricultural-irrigation projects.

3. **With Britain,** Nasser is seeking to work out a settlement of financial differences. When Nasser seized the Suez Canal from British-French owners in 1956, British banks refused to

(Continued on page 6)

Science Agencies

(Concluded from page 1)

skirts of Washington, D. C. Large numbers of scientists and technicians are at work there, seeking new weapons against cancer, heart trouble, and other diseases. Furthermore, the Institutes of Health grant money to numerous private groups for research purposes.

● *Department of Commerce.* It contains our Bureau of Standards, which works on the development and use of precise measurements; the Weather Bureau, whose activities are of a highly technical nature; and various other agencies that are concerned with scientific questions. Even the Bureau of Public Roads handles research projects—on highway construction and maintenance.

● *Department of Agriculture.* In cooperation with private institutions and with state agricultural experiment stations, it studies crop improvement, plant and livestock diseases, forest protection, and so on.

● *Department of the Interior.* Its agencies are largely concerned with conservation and use of natural resources, and they conduct a great deal of research in these fields.

● *National Science Foundation.* This group, whose present Director is Dr. Alan Waterman, was established in 1950 "to promote the progress of science." One of its many jobs is to provide fellowships which enable promising university students to undertake postgraduate work in science and mathematics. Also, the Science Foundation played a leading part in U. S. activities related to the recent International Geophysical Year.

● *Army, Navy, and Air Force.* The armed services have spent vast sums of money on scientific research. During the last year or so, much publicity has been given to their work on missiles, rockets, and space vehicles.

With the coming of the "space age," our military forces have undertaken some *non-military* scientific projects. Last year, for instance, the Army launched 3 Explorer satellites to gather secrets from beyond our atmosphere. The Navy launched Vanguard I, which is expected to circle the earth for about 2 centuries. The Air Force put one of its huge intercontinental Atlas missiles into orbit. The Army and Air Force have both sent rockets skyward in efforts to reach or circle the moon.

● *Other Defense Department agencies and officials.* Newly appointed Director of Research and Engineering for the entire Defense Department is Dr. Herbert York. He has general supervision over the department's activities in space research and military missiles development. Working with Dr. York in the military field is William Holaday, whose title is Director of Guided Missiles.

Also operating under Dr. York's general supervision is the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), headed by Roy Johnson. It works—together with the individual armed services—on earth satellites, moon rockets, and the like.

● *National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).* This civilian body, established last year, is headed by Keith Glennan. Along with the military agencies, it is to tackle space research. The NASA maintains contact with the Defense Department through a special "liaison committee."

● *President's Science Advisory Committee.* It is a group of top-ranking scientists, some of whom are employed by the government and some of whom work for private organizations. They make special studies and reports—such as the one we have mentioned in the first paragraph of this article—for the President. Chairman of the committee is Dr. James Killian, Jr. He also holds the title of Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, and is Mr. Eisenhower's chief science adviser.

● *Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific Research and Development.* Its members are from numerous government agencies that deal mainly with scientific matters. It tries to secure cooperation among these agencies.

● *Federal Council for Science and Technology.* Last December 27, President Eisenhower ordered the establishment of this new group, which hasn't yet been brought into full operation. Its job will be similar to that of the interdepartmental committee described in the paragraph above.

The new council, however, will include higher ranking officials than does the older committee, and it is expected to carry somewhat greater responsibilities. Slated to head the council is Dr. Killian, President Eisenhower's top scientific aide.

Should the United States have a Department of Science, headed by a Cabinet-rank official, which would seek to coordinate a number of the scientific activities now being carried on by the government?

This is a debatable question. There is widespread agreement that our government needs something better than its present setup for handling the tremendous amount of scientific work in which it is involved. But observers disagree over whether a full-fledged "Science Department" would be the best solution to the problem.

Critics of the present situation point to the vast array of federal agencies and committees that take part in scientific projects—particularly those enterprises involving missiles and space research. This "multiplicity of agencies," according to *New York Times* writer Hanson Baldwin, seriously hinders our country's efforts to keep up with Russia in probing the skies.

"There have been too many cooks in Washington," says Baldwin. "The coordination and cross-checking required to turn a simple recipe into a finished dish is staggering."

(It should be pointed out, of course, that the Eisenhower Administration is not solely to blame for such confusion as exists in our government's scientific efforts and programs. The present state of affairs has developed over a long period of years, under Chief Executives from both political parties.)

President Eisenhower and his aides believe that the new Federal Council for Science and Technology—with high-ranking members from various government agencies—will help clear up some of the present confusion. Creation of this group was strongly recommended by the President's Science Advisory Committee.

Some critical questions, though, are: "Will this be just another commission, without authority to accomplish anything? Will it bring more bewilderment instead of less?"

As to whether we should have a full-fledged "U. S. Science Department"—people who favor such a unit argue as follows:

"This department, headed by a Cabinet-rank 'Secretary of Science,' would be clearly recognized as our government's main scientific body. While the proposed organization could not take over all the research work now being performed by other agencies, it would hold definite responsibility for working out Uncle Sam's long-range objectives in science.

"At present the United States has no single group on which to put such responsibility. As a result, we don't have an over-all 'sense of direction' in our government's scientific efforts. The new agency would provide this, and it would also supervise many actual research projects. Through such means, it could help boost our country's rate of achievement in numerous fields."

Americans who oppose the creation of a Science Department reply as follows:

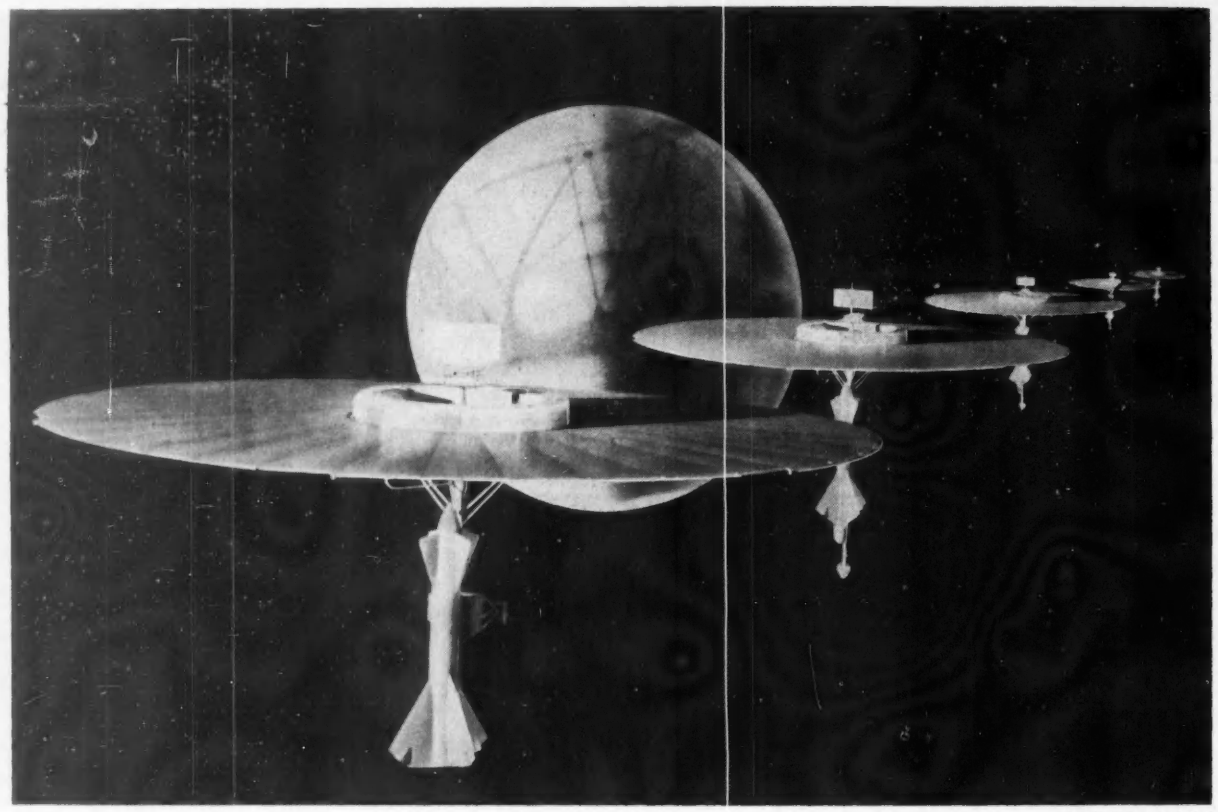
"At present each department and agency handles scientific activities that are closely related to its other duties. This arrangement should be continued. Of course, we need vigorous efforts to secure cooperation among governmental bodies that are working on similar problems, and to prevent various agencies from duplicating one another's efforts. But it wouldn't be wise to put all federal scientific work under the supervision of a single department.

"So far as missile and space projects are concerned, a major source of trouble is the rivalry between military and civilian agencies. The establishment of a Science Department could never solve this problem. The new organization would be expected to carry out a vigorous space program—while the armed forces, for military reasons, would need to continue much of their experimental work on missiles and rockets. Drawing a line between military and civilian tasks would remain just as difficult as it is today."

In conclusion. Practically any government must constantly be on the lookout for better means of organizing its departments and offices to keep up with changing conditions. As America faces new challenges in science, we need to study the different ways in which our federal agencies might be organized to cope with them.

Whether or not a U. S. Science Department is set up, the wisdom of creating such a unit will remain a subject of debate. The future of this idea may depend on how well the new Federal Council for Science and Technology—now being established on orders from President Eisenhower—works out. The hope is that it will promote effective cooperation among government agencies in scientific fields.

—*By* TOM MYER



WALT DISNEY PRODUCTIONS

IMAGINARY SPACE SHIPS—as conceived in Walt Disney pictures—en route to planet Mars. Something like this scene may become a reality, for scientists are working hard on plans to send man into space and bring him back safely.

Challenge Facing American Youths

By Clay Coss

THREE stories appeared in the nation's newspapers at about the same time a little more than a week ago.

1. Adlai Stevenson, who visited Russia some months ago, was reported as saying: "We're losing ground everywhere. In our fat, dumb, happy complacency, we assume we can't lose. We assume that right won't fail." It will take "bold, costly measures" for our nation to keep pace with Soviet progress.

2. Paul Niven, former CBS correspondent in Moscow, was quoted on the same subject: "The Russians are going ahead by leaps and bounds, and we are doing very little."

3. Arthur Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, reported that first-year college enrollments in engineering dropped by 11 per cent last fall.

What is the connection between the first two items and the third one? Simply this. The third one is evidence that young people must take part in the contest between communism and democracy if our system is to win.

Those students who have mathematical ability should develop their talents to the maximum. There has been a growing tendency among young Americans to take the easy road—to avoid vocations requiring long years of study and training.

DEM. NAT'L COM.

Stevenson

Our country must continue to have large numbers of highly skilled people — scientists, doctors, teachers, technicians, etc.—if it is to stay stronger than the Soviet Union. At the very time our freshman engineering enrollments are showing a decline, Russia's are witnessing a big increase.

Another way in which U. S. youths can help compete with communism is to take a much greater interest in political problems—to train themselves better than ever before along these lines. In Russia, the leaders do not want the people to be informed and alert on public problems. A handful of men do all the thinking and make all the decisions for the nation.

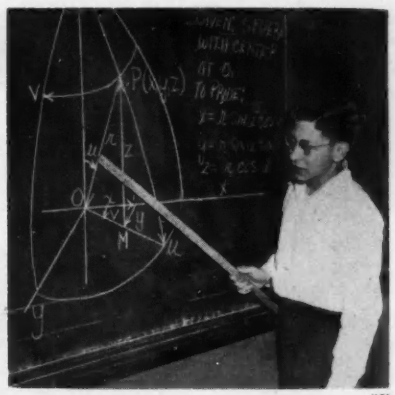
In a democracy, the people have the priceless privilege of governing themselves. They cannot do a good job, however, unless they are prepared. So you can help strengthen democracy in relation to communism by forming the habit of reading, talking, listening, and making your influence felt in the field of national and international affairs.

When you get into a tight place, and everything goes against you, till it seems as if you could not go on a minute longer, never give up then, for that's just the place and the time that the tide will turn.—H. B. STOWE

★

Consider the postage stamp, my son. It secures success through its ability to stick to one thing till it gets there.

—JOSH BILLINGS



UPI

STUDENT in mathematics class

Variety of Jobs In Mathematics

IN a closely guarded research center, highly trained mathematicians study the flight records of missiles to find ways of making these weapons more accurate. Other nearby experts help solve problems relating to the conquest of space.

In a soundproof room of a large industrial corporation, a scientist is seated before a giant electronic computer working out a research problem. This machine, which can make 3,600,000 different computations in a single minute, was made with the help of mathematicians. It now aids in solving intricate problems for engineers, physicists, and other scientists.

In a U. S. government office, a person trained in mathematics studies long columns of figures to help him estimate the nation's tax receipts for the coming year. Other experts on Uncle Sam's payroll have a variety of duties ranging from keeping numerical records to predicting our expected population growth over the next few decades.

Insurance companies and many other business firms, as well as state and local governments, also employ persons trained in this profession. In addition, a large number of mathematicians teach in high schools and colleges.

These are only a few of the many tasks performed by persons trained in mathematics. So your duties, if you choose this field, will depend upon the specific branch of work you decide to take up.

Qualifications. For success in this work, you will need an alert mind and better-than-average intelligence. One noted person in this field put it this way: "Among mathematicians, there is no place for the man of average intelligence."

Training. While in high school, take as many courses as possible in mathematics and the sciences. Next, you must get a college degree with a major in this field.

Actually, an advanced degree is needed for the better paying jobs and for most research posts in mathematics. It takes 1 to 2 years' study beyond college for an M.A. degree, and 3 to 4 years of additional work for the Ph.D.

Men and women alike can find good vocational opportunities as mathematicians.

Earnings. As a beginner with a B.A. degree, you are likely to earn about $4,000 a year. Persons with Ph.D's start at around $6,000. Earnings of experienced persons generally range from $6,000 to $12,000 or more a year. Mathematics teachers have incomes similar to those of other teachers. Their pay is usually between $4,000 and $7,000 a year.

Facts to weigh. Advantages and disadvantages will depend largely upon your abilities and interests. If you like mathematics and are willing to go to school long enough to get an advanced degree, you can look forward to good pay in a growing field that offers plentiful job opportunities and excellent advancement.

If you don't like mathematics, or if the prospect of long years of schooling discourages you, it would be better for you to choose another line of work.

In any event, you should take intelligence and aptitude tests to find out whether or not you are capable of mastering this profession before you definitely choose mathematics as a career.

More information. Talk to your mathematics instructor in high school. You can also get valuable information from the mathematics departments of nearby colleges and universities.

If you are interested in specializing in statistics, you can get a pamphlet entitled "Statistics as a Career," from the American Statistical Association, 1757 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., for 25 cents.

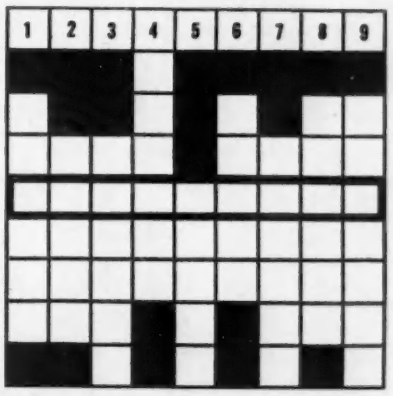
—*By* ANTON BERLE

An American-made generator run by oxen is producing electricity for the tiny Indian village of Khanpur. India hopes to bring electric power to more of her villages by using the oxen-run generators.

PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell a geographic location.

1. Rule 22, when successfully invoked, limits Senate _____.
2. Capital of United Arab Republic.
3. Ernest Gruening and E. L. Bartlett are newly elected senators from _____.
4. Egypt's main export crop.
5. A western nation which has recently entered into a trade agreement with Nasser.
6. Small land which is loosely affiliated with UAR.
7. An important meeting of communist leaders is being held this week in _____.
8. The last king who ruled Egypt.
9. The problem of _____, or bringing a rocket back to earth intact, is a difficult one for scientists to solve.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Cambridge. VERTICAL: 1. France; 2. Spaak; 3. Bismarck; 4. Betsy; 5. water; 6. Martin; 7. Frondizi; 8. Old Glory; 9. Halleck.

Readers Say—

The New Mexico Teen-Age Traffic Safety Association is doing much important safety work, with the cooperation of state officials. At our convention in Albuquerque last April, many successful panels and discussion groups were held, conducted almost entirely by teen-agers. Here, in Raton, we have reorganized our local safety club, and are set to go on many new projects.

If students in other schools are interested in starting a Teen-Age Traffic Safety Organization, they can get information on how to do so from the National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois.

MARY HUMMER, Secretary,
New Mexico State Teen-Age Traffic Safety Association,
Raton, New Mexico

★

The filibuster has no constructive part to play in our government. It serves only a minority, and since, in a democracy, the majority rules, this time-consuming practice is nothing but a stumbling block. If democracy is to stay ahead of communism, it needs to be streamlined. This means, for one thing, getting rid of the filibuster.

BILL HINSHAW,
Greensboro, North Carolina

If the United States has over 7½ billion dollars' worth of surplus food in storage, why don't we put it to good use? There are approximately 20,000 people in West Virginia alone who depend on relief programs, and recently their food supplies were cut. The government should distribute this surplus food to needy people, rather than let it go to waste.

YVONNE ROSE,
Richwood, West Virginia

★

In our world history class, we discussed the pros and cons of voting at an earlier age. Our viewpoint seemed to center toward one main theme. Due to the fact that teen-agers are expected to accept growing responsibilities in our society today, we feel that we should have the privilege of helping to choose our nation's leaders. We believe that by the age of 18 we are qualified to have this right and privilege.

NEIL DAVIS, PATRICIA SMOLIK, VIRGINIA BURDETT, and LINDA ERKINS,
Ford City, Pennsylvania

★

I disagree with the letter, in the January 5 issue, stating that "forced union membership is a socialistic trend which should be stopped by federal action." Socialism means government control, so the writer's statement contradicts itself. Federal action to stop "forced union membership" would in itself be socialistic. It would also deprive the average worker of his ability to defend himself against exploitation.

ALAN KEENLISIDE,
Johnstown, New York

★

There would be less delinquency if parents tried to understand teen-agers and talk their problems out with them. Parents should also see to it that young people spend their spare time properly, and that they take part in special activities sponsored by churches and schools.

NANCY NUTSKELL,
Benkelman, Nebraska

★

If we do not even attempt to negotiate with the Russians, how are we ever to have a chance to achieve world peace? We should at least show that we want world peace.

LARRY DAVIES,
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

The Story of the Week

Gamal Abdel Nasser—Dictator or Patriot?

"He is a power-hungry dictator." "No, he is a patriot who is working for the best interests of his people." Such are 2 opposing opinions heard in the free world concerning President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic (see page 1 story).

The UAR chief, in a book he wrote some 5 years ago, pictured himself as a leader who hopes to unite the Arab world without violence. Nevertheless, his supporters haven't hesitated to use assassination and other violent means to gain their objectives.

Actually, the UAR leader, who just turned 41 on January 15, has been a rebel most of his life. While still in his teens, he led a group of students in a riot against the British, who controlled Egypt at the time. Later, as a soldier in the Egyptian army, he master-minded the revolt which overthrew his country's government under King Farouk in 1952.

Gamal Nasser UPI

Gamal Abdel Nasser rarely makes public speeches. He lives with his wife and 4 children in a comfortable but not elaborate home. He has many followers, but is unwilling to risk his leadership by permitting free elections and opposition political parties.

TV Show Explores Mankind's Many Tongues

Like Alice in Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland," a little girl named "Judy" falls asleep and in a dream meets the Mad Hatter and the Jabberwock. These colorful characters want Judy to join them in a conspiracy to destroy the alphabet and liberate mankind from "the tyranny of language."

That is how an unusual TV program, called "The Alphabet Conspiracy," begins. Then "Dr. Linguistics," played by Dr. Frank Baxter, appears on the scene. Through the use of illustrations and animated cartoons, "Dr. Linguistics" shows "Judy," played by Cheryl Callaway, the fascinating story of mankind's various tongues and how they began.

The program will be presented by Bell Telephone on NBC tonight, January 26, at 7:30 p.m., EST.

Important Probes Under Way in 86th Congress

The new Congress has a full calendar of investigations mapped out for the months ahead. Here are some of them:

The Senate's special *Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor-Management Field* is going ahead with its probe into charges of corruption among some union officials and businessmen.

House and Senate *Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees* are continuing probes into charges of wrong-doing in certain government agencies.

The Senate *Foreign Relations Committee* is making an over-all study of our overseas policies.

House *Ways and Means* and Senate *Finance Committees* are studying possible changes in our tax laws.

Senate and House *Armed Services Committees* are making a full-scale study of U. S. military strength and seeking ways to bolster our defenses.

Senate and House *Space Committees* are conducting probes into space and rocket programs. The House group has already issued a report stating that Uncle Sam is falling far behind Russia in space-rocket activities (see page 1 story).

The Senate *Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee* is checking into the price of bread, drugs, and other items to find out if the consumer is being overcharged for these goods.

How Debate Can Now Be Limited in Senate

Certain Democratic and Republican senators say they will continue to seek a change in Senate rules to make it easier than at present to limit time allowed for debate in the upper house. An effort by these lawmakers to curb lengthy debate, or *filibustering*, by a simple majority vote (50) of the Senate failed earlier this month.

At present, the right of unlimited debate exists in the Senate unless special curbs are adopted under Rule No. 22. This rule provides a way to secure a *closure* (or *cloture*) of debate, limiting each senator to 1 hour of speaking time on a specific measure.

Though the Senate turned down the proposal to limit debate by majority vote, the lawmakers did modify the rule on this matter. Formerly, two-thirds of *all* senators—66 out of the total membership of 98—had to agree to invoke the closure process before it took effect. Now, two-thirds of the lawmakers *present and voting* can limit floor debate.

Because the total Senate membership is seldom present on the floor when the lawmakers are in session, the rule change means that a smaller number—as few as 34 senators—might now be able to invoke the closure rule.

(Two-thirds of 50—the minimum number of lawmakers needed to do business—is approximately 34. However, most senators make it a point to be present when important measures are voted upon, so the change in the rule may not have much effect.)

TIERS-MONKMEYER

ULTRA-MODERN LEGISLATURE in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras

Music Competition and Free Concerts for You

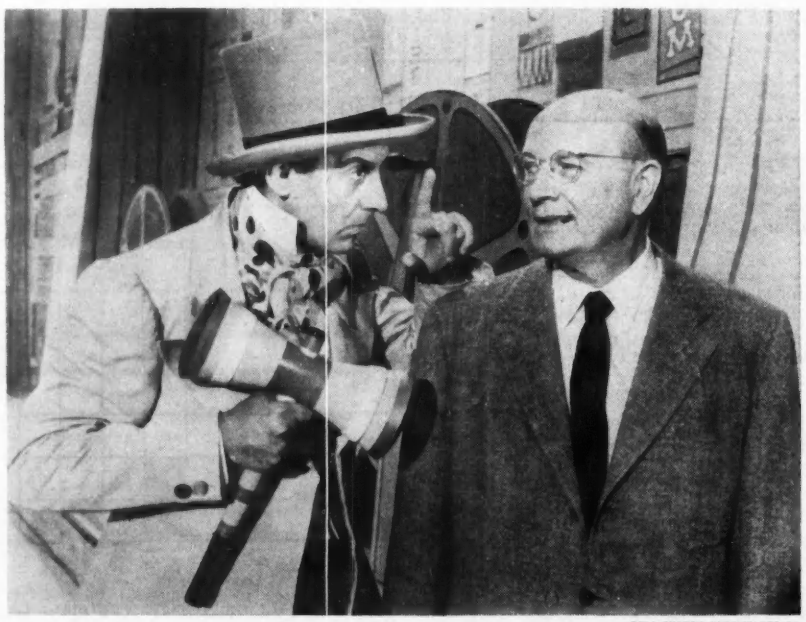
Are you a good pianist, violinist, or cellist? If so, you may want to enter a contest sponsored by the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington, D. C.

To be eligible, you should be able to play a complete concerto from memory. You must be a high school student at the time of your application, and be recommended by your music teacher or school principal. All entries must be in by March 1 of this year, and the final tryouts will be held in Washington some weeks later.

The winner of the contest will receive a cash award of $2,000 and will be privileged to appear as a guest with the National Symphony Orchestra. A second prize of $500, and a third prize of $100 will also be offered. Both the second- and the third-place winners will also get an opportunity to appear with the Symphony.

Meanwhile, the National Symphony Orchestra will treat high school students visiting the nation's capital to free concerts again this spring. The concerts, called "Music for Young America," have been held for the past 3 years and attended by many thousands of visiting students. They will be held every night from April 15 through May 19.

For further information about the contest, or for tickets to the free concerts, write to Ralph Black, Manager, National Symphony Orchestra, Hotel Roosevelt, 16th and V Streets, N.W., Washington 9, D. C.



BELL SYSTEM SCIENCE SERIES

HANS CONRIED (left) and Frank Baxter, who have roles in "The Alphabet Conspiracy"—a program about languages over NBC-TV tonight (see story)

Differing Views on Nuclear Test Talks

Last week, there was some confusion over what progress, if any, was being made in western-Soviet talks to end further nuclear tests. The meetings, held in Geneva, Switzerland, began last October 31.

There were reports from Geneva that agreement on a global test ban was near. At the same time, however, new doubts were raised as to whether or not such a ban can be effectively enforced.

Scientists recently found that it is more difficult to detect certain types of atomic explosions than was formerly thought possible. This has led some officials to believe that the plan for establishing a number of global inspection posts, agreed to last summer by western and Soviet experts, is inadequate. The feeling now is that a great many more of these posts will have to be set up than was originally proposed. Delegates in Geneva have been trying to work out inspection plans which can be agreed upon by both sides.

Some congressmen are calling for joint American-Soviet experiments to find out whether or not all nuclear blasts can be detected by using the kind of detection system under discussion at Geneva.

Many Terms Used to Tell About Space and Missiles

Astronautics. The science of space travel, including propulsion systems and vehicles.

M storm. Magnetic storm, produced by disturbances on the sun.

Trajectory. The path that an object, such as a missile, takes through the skies.

Targeting. The art of plotting the correct trajectory for a missile so it

will hit its target with great accuracy.

Payload. The carrying capacity of a rocket or missile. In a missile, for instance, the payload—also called *warhead*—may be the quantity of explosives it can deliver to a target.

Re-entry. In the field of rockets and missiles, this term refers to the problem of getting objects shot into space safely back to earth without being burned up when re-entering our atmosphere.

Ion propulsion. The use of an electric charge to shoot craft through space. Scientists are now experimenting with this type of power.

Photon propulsion. The use of light to whiz through space. It is believed that this source of power may someday help mankind travel to distant planets at a speed just under that of light itself, which moves at more than 186,000 miles per second.

Dr. Killian Is Frequent White House Visitor

A pleasant-looking man of medium height is a frequent visitor to the White House. Though he almost always smiles as he enters the President's offices, he has life-and-death matters on his mind as he prepares to talk things over with the Chief Executive.

The White House visitor's name is Dr. James Killian, Jr., the President's Special Assistant for Science and Technology. He helps direct the nation's over-all scientific research and development programs related to new weapons and space activities. Among other things, he sees to it that Uncle Sam gets the scientists he needs to develop defense weapons as quickly as possible.

Dr. Killian, who is 54, is on leave from the presidency of Massachusetts

WW

JAMES KILLIAN, Special Assistant to the President on Science and Technology. He is also expected to head a new federal science committee.

Institute of Technology, a post he has held since 1949. He became the country's scientific defense chief late in 1957, though his government service goes back many years. Long before he took over his present post, Dr. Killian had served as special adviser to top government officials on scientific and defense problems.

Russia's Bosses Hold Party Meeting in Moscow

Will Russia's top Communist Party leaders, who control the Soviet regime, announce a new government shake-up in this week's meeting? Does the Red parley foreshadow a switch in that nation's domestic and global policies?

These are some of the questions being asked in the free world as Moscow prepares for a meeting of its top Communist Party leaders beginning January 27. The parley, originally scheduled for 1960, was pushed up a year by Premier Nikita Khrushchev, who is also party boss.

One issue that definitely will be discussed at the forthcoming Moscow get-together is Russia's new 7-year economic plan. Under this program, the Soviets hope to catch up with us in the output of food and many factory goods.

The last big Communist Party meeting in Moscow was held in 1956. At that time, Khrushchev rocked the communist world when he denounced the late Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin as a "murderer." At the same meeting, the Reds promised to adopt a "live-and-let-live" policy in dealings with the rest of the world. This promise of course, has not been carried out, although there has been a freer exchange of people and information between Russia and the West than was formerly the case.

Is Solution in Sight For German Problem?

There was some hope last week that the long-standing western-Soviet deadlock over the future of divided Germany might be broken. This hopeful note was sounded during weekend talks involving visiting Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan, President Eisenhower, and Secretary of State Dulles.

Both the American and Soviet leaders agreed on the need for new talks on the German issue. In addition, Secretary of State Dulles indicated we might agree to German unification without demanding, as we have in the past, that free elections must first be held throughout that divided land. Mr. Dulles also assured the Soviets that we will guarantee them against any possible threat of aggression from a united Germany—a fear frequently expressed in Moscow.

Deputy Premier Mikoyan said only that Russia is willing to change its old demands on the German issue, and is open to new suggestions.

Despite these hopeful words from both sides, the western powers and Russia are still poles apart on the German issue. We still want assurances that Germany, if united, will be free to decide its own future without pressure from the Reds. The Soviets continue to argue that the future of the divided land should be decided in a large measure by the West and East Germans themselves.

Meanwhile, some western officials are critical of Mr. Dulles' willingness to drop our old demand that free all-German elections must precede unification. These people feel that such elections offer the only possible way to establish a democratic, independent government for all the German people.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION

YOU CAN STILL GIVE to March of Dimes. Its drive ends January 31.

More Additions to Your State Chart

Here is additional information which may be clipped out of this paper and pasted on the chart—"The United States in Facts and Figures"—to complete the material on Alaska.

In column headed "Entered Union" . . . . **Jan. 3, 1959**

In the "Terms End" column, accompanying senators' names:

For Ernest Gruening **1963**

For E. L. (Bob) Bartlett **1961**

Though senators usually serve for 6 years, Alaska's new lawmakers were given staggered terms to prevent a "bunching up" of Senate elections when about a third of its members come up for re-election every 2 years.

To decide the length of their service, Senators Gruening and Bartlett had to choose from among 3 slips of paper in a box with 2, 4, or 6 years written on them. In this way, Senator Gruening drew a 4-year term, and his colleague drew one for 2 years. Neither of the lawmakers was fortunate enough to draw the paper with "6 years" written on it.

Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with: (1) the federal budget; (2) Finland and her relations with Russia and the free world.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Wife to husband: "I wish you had the spunk the government has. They certainly don't let being in debt keep them from spending."

★

Customer: How do you sell these ties?
Salesman: I don't know. I often wonder myself.

★

The traveling salesman was getting disgusted with his dealings with the home office, so he sent the following wire to his boss: "Must have raise at once or count me out."
He received the following reply: "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten."

★

A 38-year-old Chicago woman lost out on a job when she gave her correct age on an application blank. The next time she was confronted with the question, she wrote in the space: "I refuse to answer, on the grounds that it might eliminate me."

★

No formal dinner is complete without nuts. Always invite a few.

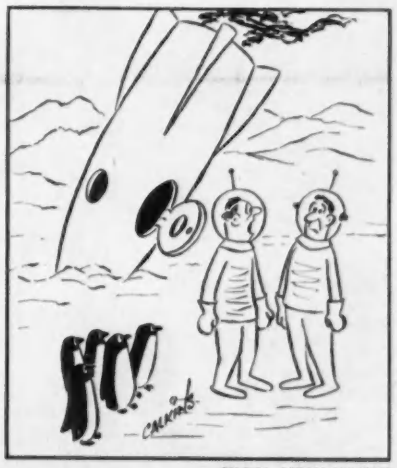
★

The first-grade teacher sent her morning attendance report to the principal marked, "Help! They're all here."

The difference between gossip and news is whether you hear it or tell it.

★

If you were another person, would you like to be a friend of yours?



CALKINS—LAUGHS UNLIMITED

"I tell you somebody goofed, Hillary. I'm positive they aren't Martians."

Answers to Know That Word

1. (b) financial; 2. (d) island; 3. (d) self-government; 4. (a) weighed; 5. (b) lower paid working class.

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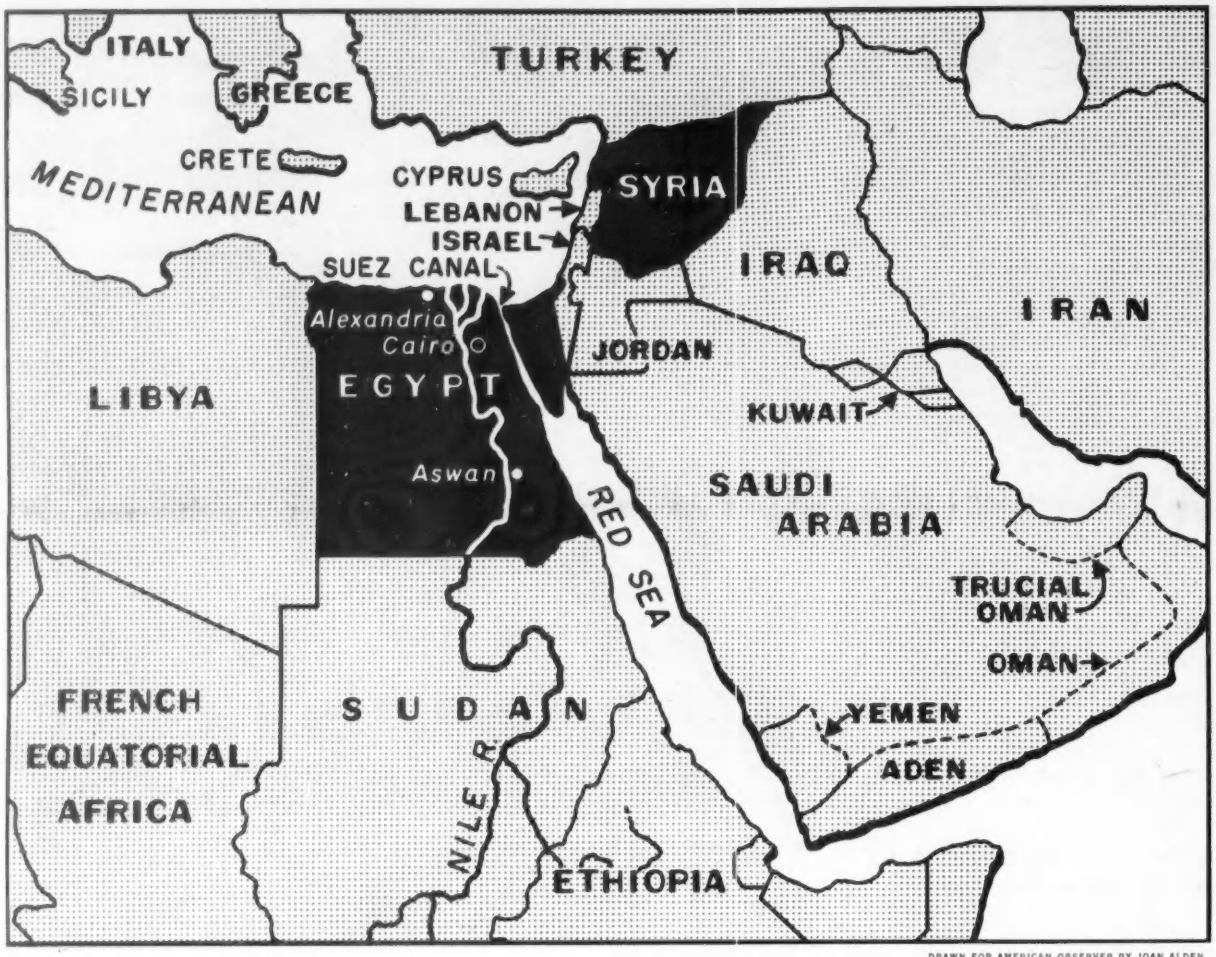
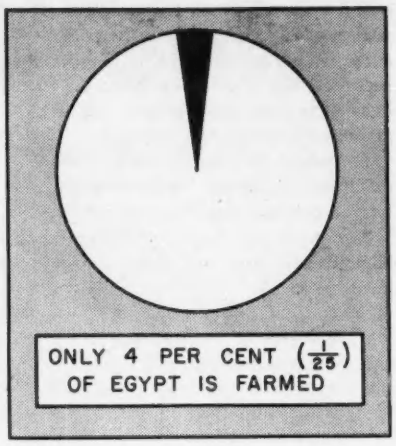


DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOAN ALDEN

EGYPT AND SYRIA together make up the United Arab Republic, although their territory is separated by Israel. Yemen, at southern tip of Arabian Peninsula, is associated loosely with UAR, but remains an independent kingdom.



Nasser and Egypt

(Continued from page 1)

make payment on certain Egyptian funds held by them.

Agreements on finances could lead to a restoration of trade and diplomatic relations which the 2 countries broke off during the Suez crisis. Bitterness seems to have lessened since the 1956 war over the canal.

4. **With the United States,** Nasser has concluded an agreement which will allow him to buy American wheat for the first time in over 2 years. This supply, along with that from Italy and other sources, can make it possible for him to cut down on purchases of grain from communist nations.

U. S. relations with Nasser have been strained since he began to obtain planes and other weapons from Russia in 1955. The wheat agreement—and other trade transactions—may be a step toward easier dealings with Nasser.

Here, in contrast to the above, are some indications that the UAR's boss has not greatly changed his policy:

1. Propaganda against the United States and other western nations continues over *Radio Cairo,* which is heard throughout the Middle East by millions of Arabs. Criticisms have been less sharp on occasion than in the past, but they have not been stopped.

2. Communist East Germany's Premier, Otto Grotewohl, visited Nasser in Cairo, the UAR capital in Egypt, this month. The leader of Red Germany announced that the UAR agreed to an exchange of consular officers, which could lead to increased trade. Such an exchange of consuls would not mean full recognition of East Germany as a lawful government, but might be a step in that direction. (Only Russia and other communist lands have so far recognized East Germany.)

3. Nasser has signed contracts in the past 5 weeks giving Soviet technicians the right to start building a new Aswan Dam on the Nile River. Russian equipment is to be used on the dam, which is intended to provide water for irrigating vast areas of Egyptian land that is now useless desert. Russia is lending nearly $100,000,000 to start the dam.

This deal with the Soviet Union, together with Nasser's show of friendliness toward East Germany, has strained ties between free West Germany and the United Arab Republic. The West German government recently extended financial credits to the UAR, and had expected West German firms to get some of the Aswan Dam contracts. U. S. and British offers to aid in the project were withdrawn in 1956.

4. Israel presents perhaps the most difficult situation in judging the chances of friendlier UAR cooperation with the western world. As is well known, the UAR and other Arab lands of the Middle East, dislike the Israeli republic, and would like to see it destroyed. Israelis, who built their nation out of a part of Biblical Palestine, strongly contend that they have a right to exist in a region that is home to their religion and ancestors.

The United States and allies have urged Nasser and other Arab leaders to work out a peaceful existence with Israel. Until this troublesome question is overcome, we and our allies cannot be too optimistic over the UAR's relations with the western powers.

So much for Nasser's international operations, his ties with Russia, and signs that he might or might not be changing policies. Now for a look at his accomplishments and failures at home.

Popularity? On returning from a tour of the Middle East last summer, Tim Coss of this newspaper remarked on Nasser's chances of holding power over his country in the period ahead:

"This will probably hinge on 2 points. First, can he improve the conditions of his countrymen? Second, if he cannot, how long will he be able to keep the majority of the people thinking that he can better their lot?"

U. S. newsmen in Egypt generally agree that Nasser was a popular hero when he and a group of fellow army officers overthrew the monarchy of King Farouk in the summer of 1952.

Under Farouk, many Egyptians had become rich and lived in luxury with special privileges from the royal government. The poor remained poor. Nasser promised a change. He set out to build honest government, and he made a start toward improving the lot of farmers.

The Egyptian leader added to his popularity by seizing the Suez Canal, vital waterway linking the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. In doing so, Nasser broke a last tie with colonial rule—which Britain had exercised in Egypt most of the time since the 1880's, either directly or through influence over cooperating kings.

He took a slap also at France—partner with Britain in operating the canal, and long a colonial power in the Middle East. French armies had once been stationed in Egypt (1798-1801).

Thousands of Egyptians applauded Nasser's dealings with communist Russia, beginning in 1955. This step was seen as evidence that Egypt was growing in importance as a nation in world affairs.

UAR. Then, in February 1958, Egypt succeeded in bringing Syria into the United Arab Republic. This appealed to the patriotic side of Egyptians, who saw their nation gaining in size and influence.

Egypt's population—now 25,000,000—has been boosted by Syria's to nearly 30,000,000. To Egypt's 386,000 square miles was added Syria's 71,227 for a total of 457,227—an area about equal to that of Texas plus California and Maine.

Within this UAR are: In Syria, a coastal plain, mountains behind the plain, and desert; in Egypt, the narrow Nile River valley and a huge, hot, dry, sandy, mostly useless desert. In general, conditions are similar in the 2 lands. Because of this, discussions in the remainder of this article are limited mainly to Egypt.

Nasser today seems to be in full control of his government and military forces, as he has been since 1952, but there is some discontent. Living conditions have not improved greatly in the past 6½ years. Freedom is limited, and Nasser may face a test of his popularity in the year ahead.

Tim Coss had this to say after visiting Egypt:

"On the streets, in the market places, everywhere in Cairo there are young

HARRINGTON—THREE LIONS

SIDEWALK CAFES are popular spots for friends to meet and chat in Cairo

and old beggars crying *baksheesh*, which is a plea for a handout, a gift of money. There were such beggars in soiled robes for hundreds of years before Nasser was born, and there may be more alms-seekers now than there were in King Farouk's day.

"There are hundreds of diseased and blind old men bent low with rheumatism, and many who are hungry. For Egyptians at the bottom of the ladder, Nasser has not yet been able to do very much up to now. The average life span remains at around 40 years for the country as a whole; for those at the bottom, it is probably considerably below 40.

"There are rich people still. Some hold top government jobs, others work as directors of industry. Scientists and other professional men are also among the prosperous.

"Nasser has built broad streets, smart office buildings, and new factories, as well as modern housing for many workers. Unfortunately, Egypt has a shortage of skilled technicians to run textile and other plants.

"Great efforts are being made to train more people in the schools, but much additional time will be needed to do the job. Only about a fourth of Egyptians can read and write, despite great efforts to increase the number of schools.

"Prices of many goods have risen in the past few years, especially for foreign merchandise. Nasser has limited buying in U. S. and other markets largely to necessities such as food and machinery. The government keeps prices down on bread, sugar, and beans—but the average Egyptian cannot afford much meat and other costly foods for his dinner table.

"Grumbling may be heard because of living costs for the average worker. Big businessmen complain, too. They often cannot get goods from abroad for resale in Egypt. The government sharply restricts their purchases from other lands.

"Troubles in the Middle East last summer frightened away many vacationers, and the loss of tourist trade was felt sharply in Cairo.

THREE LIONS

AVERAGE SCHOOL CHILDREN in Egypt (foreground). They are all from workers' families.

"Nasser and his army colleagues run the government and control much of industry. The UAR is not a democracy. A secret police force and the army keep a sharp watch against plotters who might seek to overthrow Nasser, and at least 1 group of would-be rebels is in prison.

"In short, Nasser has made gains in industry. With a new steel mill, being built by West Germany, he will soon be able to provide nearly all of that metal required by Egypt. He has constructed new housing, but at a rate too slow to keep up with needs of the growing population. He has improved schools. Even so, his goal of prosperity still seems to be far from realization."

The Nile Valley. In this narrow strip of land, along the great Nile River, the day-to-day life of ancient Egypt is shown more clearly than in the cities. The valley is only a little bigger than Maryland, but it is home to most of Egypt's people—the farmers, called *fellahin*, who grow a fine grade of cotton and rice.

The fellahin exist on bread, beans, some rice, and—on special feast days—a piece of lamb. Their homes are rough huts made of mud and straw—mixed, shaped into bricks, and dried in the sun. Roofs usually are trunks of palm trees covered with palm leaves.

For centuries, the fellahin have had to rent land from big estate owners. Nasser has been breaking up some of these estates, and helping the fellahin to buy land. Many still are renters, however.

Of the countryside, Tim Coss has this to say:

"Remember that Egypt is very old. Its history dates back some 6,000 years. It was once a great and powerful nation. Its power faded during the centuries, but ancient ways of life have remained.

"I saw some of the reminders of olden times in Cairo, which is along the Nile. In the capital city, population around 3,000,000, there are the great mosques with dainty minarets (towers). These are churches of the Egyptian people, almost all of whom adhere to the Moslem faith.

"In Cairo, too, there are donkey carts which contrast with U. S.-made cars in the streets—and there are old and colorful bazaars which sell jewelry and trinkets.

"But old Egypt is best seen in the country. The fellahin, usually dressed in brown, round skullcaps and blue robes, work with farming tools that are much like those probably used in Biblical times.

"Oxen, hitched to a wooden wheel, walk in a circle. This in turn operates a second wheel, which dips stone jars into the river. The filled jugs are brought to the surface, and their water is used for irrigation of the dry soil. At the already built Aswan Dam (the new one has not yet been started) irrigation methods are modern, but the old ways are still followed for the most part.

"Close to the Nile are the Great Pyramids, the tombs of kings who ruled before the time of Christ. I visited the Pyramids, and climbed one of them. I also saw the Great Sphinx, a huge stone-faced creature that has looked over Egypt for centuries, and once represented a god.

"My thought was that it will be a great task indeed to turn this ancient land into a modern industrial nation. How long it takes will depend upon the quality of leadership in that country." —*By* TOM HAWKINS

UPI

NILE RIVER, important in Biblical times, is used by cotton barges and other small boats

KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 5, column 4.

1. Congress devotes much time to the discussion of *fiscal* (fĭs'k'l) problems. (a) foreign (b) financial (c) labor-management (d) defense.

2. Great Britain is an *insular* (ĭn'sū-ler) nation. (a) industrialized (b) overpopulated (c) interior (d) island.

3. Many African and Asian nations have received *autonomy* (aw-tŏn'ō-mĭ) in recent years. (a) diplomatic recognition (b) financial grants (c) modern machines (d) self-government.

4. The remarks of the noted scientist were *pondered* (pŏn-derd) by government leaders. (a) weighed (b) accepted (c) ridiculed (d) challenged.

5. Communist leaders make frequent mention of the *proletariat* (prō'lĕ-tair'ĭ-ăt). (a) secret police (b) lower paid working class (c) professional people (d) middle-class shopkeepers.

SPORTS

CHICAGO captured first-place titles in both the boys' and girls' divisions of the U. S. Junior Team Table Tennis Championships held earlier this month in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Young table tennis (ping pong) stars from all over the country met in Milwaukee to compete for national honors.

Each city team, in both boys' and girls' events, consisted of 2 members. Matches were decided on the basis of a doubles and 4 singles contests. In the girls' finals, the Chicago team of Arlene Lukaszewski, Forman High School, and Jacki Koehnke of Glenbard High School defeated the Washington, D. C., entry by a 4-1 score.

In the boys' finals, the Chicago team of Norby Van de Walle, Lane Tech High School, and Steve Weiss, Niles High School, managed to edge out another D. C. squad by a 3-2 margin.

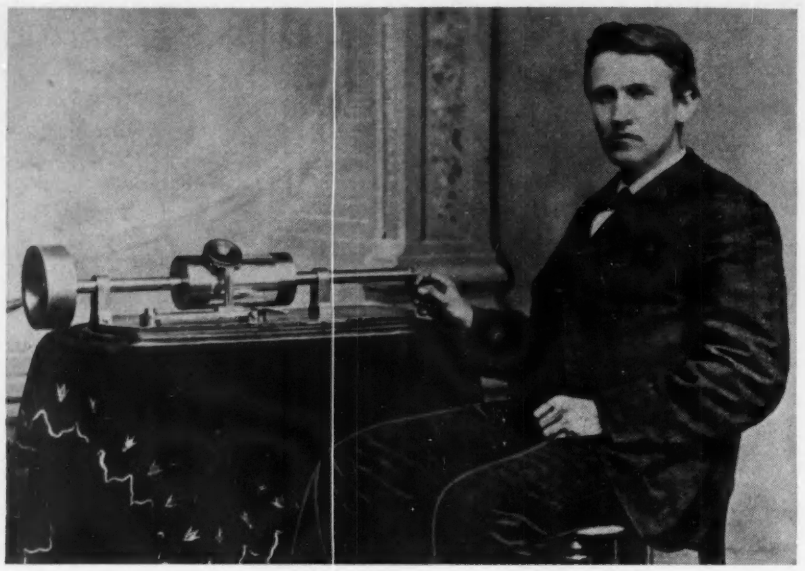
Koehnke

Van de Walle

NATIONAL TABLE TENNIS STARS

On the basis of these matches and other junior tournaments held this winter, a boy and girl will be chosen to accompany a senior United States team to the World's Championships at Dortmund, Germany, to be held late this March. The 2 American juniors will compete in the world tourney—and, the following week, will play in an international junior tournament in London. This latter event will include entries from Ireland, France, West Germany, Sweden, and some of the Iron Curtain countries.

—*By* TIM COSS



THOMAS A. EDISON with first phonograph he finished in 1877 after long effort. In later years, he had big laboratories and directed research in many fields.

Inventors in Past and Now

AMERICAN industrialists—from manufacturers of baby foods to markers of space rockets—operate big research laboratories as a regular part of their business today. Scientists are brought together in a laboratory—as a team—to work out new inventions that can serve the American people.

Airplane manufacturers, for example, have done much of the research needed to make possible the space rockets we have now. Communications companies have developed recording instruments used in the rockets. Chemical and textile firms have brought from their laboratories the man-made fabrics—dacron, for example—which are so widely used in this nation now.

Large-scale Operation

Such a system is now accepted as a normal method of operation among our big corporations. With their costly laboratories in which products can be perfected—and with the money to market their new goods—the industrialists of today can operate on a much larger scale than was possible in the past.

During earlier periods of our history, inventors usually worked alone to perfect their ideas. They often used sheds—or basements of their homes—as laboratories. Frequently, they had a hard time carrying on with their work because of lack of funds.

Thomas A. Edison, born in 1847, turned out many of his early inventions in this way. As a teen-ager, he had a chemistry laboratory in the basement of his house. He sold newspapers, fruit, and candy in trains to earn money to finance his studies. At one time, he worked as a telegraph operator.

Improvements which he made on telegraph instruments brought Edison his first patents. The sale of these patents brought in enough money to finance a real laboratory in 1876, before he was 30. It was one of the earliest scientific workshops devoted entirely to research. In it, with fellow inventors and assistants, Edison perfected the incandescent electric light bulb, a motion picture camera, the phonograph, and many other products.

Henry Ford built his first gasoline engine in a small brick shed behind his home. Around Christmas time, 1893, he tested it in the kitchen of his house. He then went to work on his first car. He had to break a hole in the wall of his workshop so that the car could be driven into the yard in 1896. It wasn't until 2 years later that businessmen first became interested in financing Ford—so that he could form a company to make cars for sale to the public.

The famous Wright Brothers—Wilbur and Orville—offer one of the most colorful stories to come from American inventors. As boys in Dayton, Ohio, the brothers had built a machine to fold newspapers. As young men, they constructed a printing press. In 1892, when Wilbur was 25 and Orville was 21, they opened a bicycle shop.

Long interested in glider experiments by others, the Wrights wrote to the Smithsonian Institution for literature in 1899. The books they received and read set off long hours of discussion and argument between them, and they undertook experiments with gliders.

First Successful Flight

Finally, on December 17, 1903, they were ready to fly a plane with a motor, which they had built themselves. Orville took the flimsy looking craft aloft to make the world's first successful heavier-than-air machine flight. The hop lasted 12 seconds, during which the plane traveled 120 feet. Wilbur made a second flight of 59 seconds and covered a distance of 852 feet later in the day.

The flights were made from a high sandy dune at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, against a strong wind, and the cold made working with the machine difficult. Five volunteers from a nearby life-saving station helped the brothers get started, and thereby witnessed a historic event.

Returning home to Dayton, the brothers made new planes and engines—each a little better than the previous one. Then, in 1908, the Wrights got a $25,000 contract from the government to provide the first U. S. military plane. It was tested successfully in July 1909. From then on, the march of aviation gained in speed, and the brothers began to enjoy the rewards of their work.

Today, inventors still do work alone, but the big laboratories of industry have taken over a major share of the job of planning and building the variety of new products that go on the market every year.

—*By* TOM HAWKINS

News Quiz

Science Department?

1. According to a recent government report, federal money pays for about how much of all scientific research and development in America: ⅛, ¼, ½ or ¾?

2. Is most of the federally financed research work actually performed by government employes? If not, how is it done?

3. Name 2 or more U. S. agencies, aside from those largely involved in military and space projects, that deal with scientific matters.

4. Who is the President's chief adviser on science?

5. What do critics say about the fact that our government has many different groups dealing with missiles and space enterprises?

6. Describe the purpose of the new agency whose creation was ordered last month by President Eisenhower.

7. Give arguments for and against the establishment of a "U. S. Science Department."

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not believe that our government should have a Science Department, headed by a Cabinet-rank officer? Why or why not?

2. Assuming that such an agency is *not* set up, how do you think the government can best promote cooperation among the different groups that work on scientific projects?

Nasser and UAR

1. Why may Egyptian-Syrian President Nasser be changing his attitude toward the western democracies?

2. Give at least 3 examples of steps he has taken that may indicate a change in UAR policy.

3. What signs remain that Nasser is still working with communist Russia?

4. Briefly tell why Nasser has been popular with most of his countrymen. Why have a growing number of them become dissatisfied in recent months?

5. How does Nasser govern, and how strong does his power seem to be?

6. Tell something about living conditions in the capital, Cairo.

7. Describe the Nile Valley and the life of its people.

Discussion

1. Do you think the United States should seek to strengthen its relations with Nasser? Why or why not?

2. Is Nasser justified in taking aid from both Russia and the western powers as he tries to build prosperity in his land? Give reasons for your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. Tell something about the background of Gamal Abdel Nasser.

2. How can the Senate limit the speaking time of its members? How was the rule on this matter recently changed?

3. What important duties does Dr. Killian have?

4. Why is the free world watching this week's Moscow meeting of Red leaders?

5. What new problem on nuclear tests has been raised at Geneva talks to ban such experiments?

6. Why is the outlook for western-Soviet agreement on Germany's future a bit brighter?

Pronunciations

Anastas Mikoyan—ŭ-nŭ-stàs' myĭ-kŭ-yàn'

Aswan—ăs-wŏn'

Farouk—fă-rōōk'

Gamal Abdel Nasser—gä-mäl' ăb-dĕl näs'ĕr

Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wä-hur-läl' nĕ'-rōō

Nikita Khrushchev—nyĭ-kē'tuh krōōsh-chawf

Otto Grotewohl—ŏt'ō grōt'vōl